

## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <a href="http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content">http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content</a>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

and there is extended critical comment on a considerable number of others. Mr. Stone finds that a majority of the species appear to range "from the lower Malay Peninsula throughout Sumatra and many into Java without material differentiation; and a comparison of the combined lists from Deli, in the northwestern extremity of the island, with those from Lampong, in the southeastern corner, show that the majority of the species occur at both points. In fact, the high mountains of the southcentral part of Sumatra seem to be the only region when a conspicuously different avifauna exists. The materials are, however, far too limited to warrant any positive statements on the matter."— J. A. A.

McGregor on Birds from Norton Sound. 1— In June, 1900, Mr. McGregor made a trip to Norton Sound, Alaska, on the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey steamer 'Pathfinder,' where he spent the season, from June 27 to September 25. Although for the most part engaged in other work, he secured a collection of about two hundred bird skins, which, with his field observations, form the basis of the present paper, comprising a list of 63 species, with important and in some cases quite extended field notes. The paper is a most welcome and very interesting contribution to our knowledge of the summer bird life of the region bordering Norton Sound.— J. A. A.

McGregor on Philippine Birds.— The first number of a new publication entitled 'Bulletins of the Philippine Museum' consists of a paper by Mr. Richard C. McGregor, 2 giving the more important results of four collecting trips to various islands of the Philippine group. In these notes are recorded seven species new to the Philippine Islands, including a new Chibia from Cuyo Island; descriptions of previously undescribed plumages of four species; notes on some of the rarer species; and a list of new localities for a large number of previously known species, recorded for the first time from the various islands mentioned in the title of the paper, including nearly one hundred species from Ticao, where some three months were spent.

From an explanatory note in No. II of the 'Bulletins,' which gives a list of Philippine bird skins offered in exchange for first-class bird skins from "Borneo, the Moluccas, Formosa, and the Asiatic coast region adjacent to the Philippines," we learn: "The Philippine Commission has passed an act providing for the establishment of a Museum of Ethnology, Natural History, and Commerce, and has made a preliminary appropri-

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> A list of Birds Collected in Norton Sound, Alaska, By Richard C. McGregor. The Condor, Vol. IV, 1902, pp. 135-144.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> On Birds from Luzon, Mindoro, Masbate, Ticao, Cuyo, Culion, Cagayan Sulu, and Palawan. By Richard C. McGregor. Bulletins of the Philippine Museum, I, Jan. 10, 1903. pp. 1–12.